

VICTORY IS WON FOR PRIMARIES

House Committee Unanimously Favors Byrd Bill.

NEW AMENDMENT TO CONSTITUTION

Change Allowing City Treasurers to Succeed Themselves to Be Submitted This Year—Tax Commission Bill Reported by Committee—Care for Feeble-Minded.

Without a dissenting vote the House Committee on Privileges and Elections last night decided to report the Byrd-Featherston bill, legalizing all primary elections, with a recommendation that it become a law. Objections were made to some of the features, and several minor amendments were offered and accepted by Mr. Byrd, but the sentiment was unanimous that a primary bill should be enacted. There is belief that the measure will pass the House on a vote of 100 to 0, and that it will be amended in the Senate, but the general conviction is that the session of 1912 will witness the enactment of a stringent primary law.

The provisions of the measure are generally known to the public, since it is practically the same as the Byrd bill of two years ago. The time for holding primaries is advanced to the first Tuesday in July, and for spring elections for the first Tuesday in April. There was some discussion over the qualifications of voters in primaries, the fear being expressed that Republicans would slip in, in spite of the bars erected, but the Speaker said that some general rule must be adopted, and he believed his to be the best.

The expenses of candidates were limited to 10 cents for each voter. On the objection of Mr. Cox that in Richmond this would leave too high a maximum, a change was made covering this city only. The bill provides for the General Assembly may spend more than \$100.

On motion of Mr. Oliver, the provision for permanent disfranchisement of a candidate who spends more than the allowance, or who fails to register his account, was changed to disfranchisement and disqualification for office for five years. Mr. Byrd accepted this, a provision suggested by Mr. Moncure, which will release friends of candidates who spend less than \$1 for their favorite, from rendering the sworn statement.

The Speaker feels that the end of his long fight for primary legislation is in sight.

Treasurers Are Saved.
After listening for more than three hours to profound constitutional arguments, the same committee late in the afternoon voted to report favorably on an amendment to the Constitution permitting treasurers of cities to succeed themselves indefinitely.

Exceedingly interesting points were raised during the debate. It will be recalled that the Legislature of 1908 and 1910 submitted to the voters amendments permitting treasurers and commissioners of the revenue in counties, cities, and towns to succeed themselves. The one in relation to counties was carried by a small majority, while the other was defeated. The point is now raised that the submission of 1910 was illegal inasmuch as it did not separate the two offices of treasurer and commissioner, and the people were obliged to vote for both or none, while voting separately as to city or county officers. If this contention is correct, it might invalidate the vote allowing county officers to succeed themselves.

Validity of Election.
This naturally raised a contention between these classes of officers. Fred W. Harper, in an exhaustive argument, contended that the Legislature had a right to tie the amendments together, and quoted many precedents. He argued that had the Assembly of 1910 not submitted the amendments separately, the effect of his argument was to uphold the election as to county officers, and to require that an amendment as to city officers would have to be started over again. He contended that the Legislature of the present city treasurers would go out of office before the people get another chance.

D. H. Leake took the opposite view—that the people did not get a full chance to vote on the amendments, and that therefore the amendment had been improperly submitted in 1910. He said this Legislature could resubmit at once, on the basis of the original action in 1910.

Randolph Harrison, of Lynchburg, closed the argument. He said that the people had never really voted on the proposition, and it is as if the election on the subject had never been held. He said the treasurers and commissioners in cities are treated in separate articles, which should have been submitted separately. As to the election on county officers, the Constitution has placed them in the same article, and he considered the principle of loading one amendment with another as bad, he thought that election probably legal.

This, as will be seen, save all the treasurers at one swoop, and will, it is expected, bind them together for good. If the Legislature approves the amendment, it will be submitted to the people next November.

Tax Bill Reported.
The House Committee on Finance acted favorably on the bill for the establishment of a permanent State Tax Commission, and it is on the House calendar.

It was amended by allowing appeals from equalization decisions in local courts, instead of requiring those aggrieved to come to Richmond. On motion of Mr. Byrd himself, the Speaker of the House and the President of the

SEEKS AN WILSON ANOTHER TILDEN

But Col. Watterson Finds Schoolmaster Rather Than Statesman.

TELLS OF BREAK WITH COL. HARVEY

Editor of Harper's Grievously Wounded When Jersey Governor Coldly Tells Him He Is Being Injured in His Race for Presidency by Paper's Support.



Woodrow Wilson. Col. Geo. Harvey.

Louisville, Ky., January 17.—That he had hoped to find in Woodrow Wilson a schoolmaster rather than a statesman, was the declaration of Henry Watterson, the veteran Kentucky editor and Southern Democrat, in a statement made here to-night to the Associated Press in connection with the break between Governor Wilson and Colonel George Harvey.

"Retreating that I must appear either as a witness or a party to the misunderstanding which has arisen between Governor Wilson and Colonel Harvey," Watterson said, "I shall have to speak with some particularity in order to be just alike to the public and the principals."

"The conference between us in my apartment at the Manhattan Club was held to consider certain practical measures relating to Governor Wilson's candidacy. Colonel Harvey stood toward Governor Wilson much as I do. He stood five and thirty years ago toward Mr. Tilden. This appeared to me. Colonel Harvey had brought the Governor and myself together in his New Jersey home eighteen months ago, and as time passed had interested me in his ambition to win the White House. I might find in Governor Wilson another Tilden. In point of intellect and ability, I yet think Colonel Harvey made no mistake in his choice of a candidate, but the circumstances leading to the rupture of the partnership of the two men between them lead me to doubt whether in character and temperament it may be merely in the habits of a lifetime—Governor Wilson is rather a schoolmaster than a statesman."

Gets Cold Reception.
Governor Wilson's statements, according to the memory of each, touching what did actually happen and was spoken on the occasion named, Tilden does not matter. Watterson said, "I might find in Governor Wilson another Tilden. In point of intellect and ability, I yet think Colonel Harvey made no mistake in his choice of a candidate, but the circumstances leading to the rupture of the partnership of the two men between them lead me to doubt whether in character and temperament it may be merely in the habits of a lifetime—Governor Wilson is rather a schoolmaster than a statesman."

"I had, myself, as far back as October, suggested to Governor Wilson that he should accept of my support. I am not sure that I had said as much to Governor Wilson himself, but much Governor Wilson, without the least show of compunction, should express or yield to such an opinion, and permit Colonel Harvey to consider himself discharged from the position of trustee intimacy he had up to this moment held. I left me little room to doubt that Governor Wilson is not a man who makes common cause with political associates, or is deeply sensible of his political obligations, because it is but true that he would not have been in the running at all."

Harvey Grievously Wounded.
"Colonel Harvey was grievously wounded. He had been fighting Governor Wilson's battle for many years and had idealized his chief. Although I was given no reason to suppose myself included in the disfavor which had fallen upon Colonel Harvey, I experienced a sense of something very much like indignation, but on reflection I could not rid myself of the impression that Governor Wilson had been receiving letters from Kentucky written by enemies of mine, who seek to use his name and fame to gain some ends of their own, warning him against me and that to all intents, I sat in the same boat with Colonel Harvey."

"I am a record of Governor Wilson's every move to the contrary. I wish this had reached me earlier. I have during the weeks of newspaper impertinence refused to print a word on the subject in the hope that no publicity might be required, and that some understanding could be reached. I have reason to believe that Colonel Harvey withheld his statement for the same time and with the same hope. It being no longer possible to suppress the matter at home, this full statement which makes most reluctantly seems needful to a full and impartial knowledge by the general public but

THOUSANDS SHOUT JOYOUS WELCOME

John Cardinal Farley Recipient of Memorable Ovation.

CATHEDRAL SCENE UNPRECEDENTED

Gothic Arches Fairly Tremble With Great Volume of Sound Which Rises to Give Greeting to New and Beloved Prince of the Church.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)
New York, January 17.—Illumination to-night of St. Patrick's Cathedral, with 50,000 electric lights strung to the very tips of the two great spires, ended a memorable day of ovation for John Cardinal Farley on his return to America as a newly created prince of the church. It is estimated that seven hundred and fifty thousand people saw his eminence driven from the Battery, where he arrived, up Broadway and Fifth Avenue to the cathedral. So unbounded was the enthusiasm of man who sought to kiss his ring that mounted police were obliged to strike his throngs repeatedly.

Dressed in his scarlet robes, the cardinal rode in an open carriage through a lane of people and friends for more than four miles.

Delivers Pope's Blessing.
At the cathedral it was only by force that way was made for him through the crowd. Six thousand children's voices were heard in the "Te Deum" as he entered. As thanks for the welcome his eminence spoke with great feeling, and delivered the blessing of Pope Pius X.

"Coming now from his sacred presence," he said, "and after several private audiences, in which he opened his fatherly heart as to a loving son, and after hearing that voice which seemed to speak in tones of inspiration in public consistory proclaiming to the world the fearless denunciation of the schemes of the church's enemies, I have returned with a confidence more full than ever before that God has put in the chair of Peter a man after Christ's own heart, to meet the needs of time."

"Not only is that feeble old man calm and untroubled, but one sees that his placid insistence is founded on the profound faith of the saint, strong as adamant, in the belief that God is with him and his church as he has promised he would ever be."

Cardinal Farley, after spending the night down the bay and then breaking fast with the guests at Hoboken aboard the North German-Lloyd liner Berlin, stepped onto Manhattan at 1:20 o'clock at the Battery from a special boat, and rode to his cathedral between two ranks of people. Catholic, Protestant and Jew, which jammed the sidewalks, and up Broadway and then up Fifth Avenue for about five miles.

In lower Manhattan the turnout was quite as big as that which greeted Colonel Roosevelt's homecoming from Africa, and when the cardinal entered his cathedral he was greeted with scenes such as never before, according to white-haired priests with memories, have been witnessed in an American Catholic church.

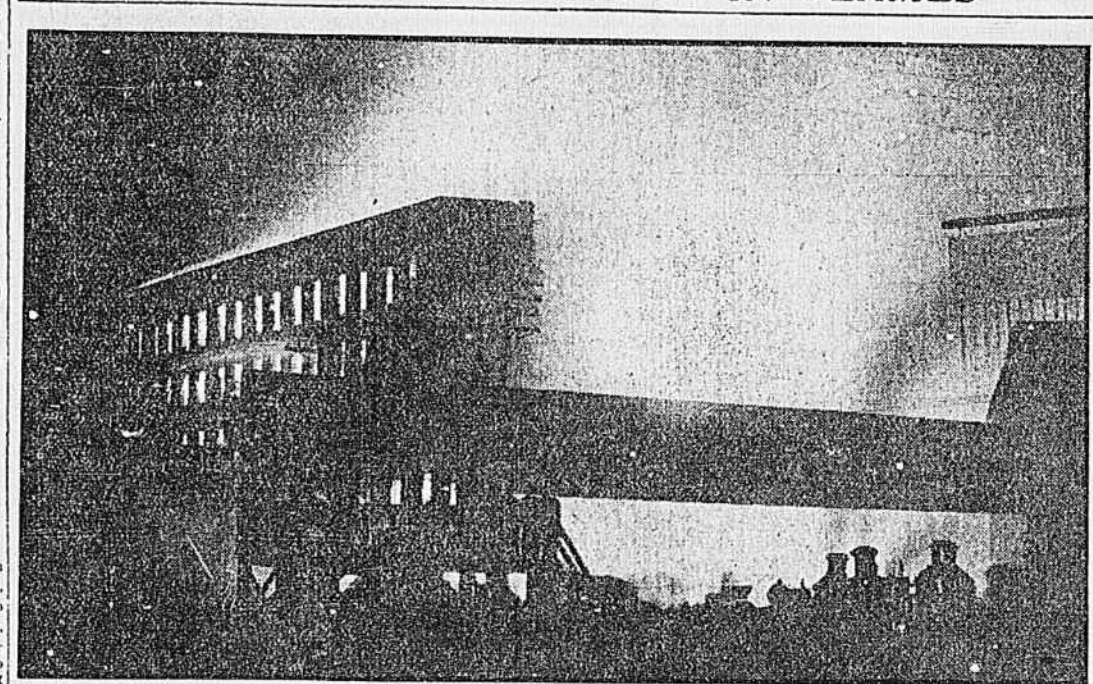
Thousands Shout Welcome.
Up the main aisle of the cathedral, the gray stone walls lighted with holiday greens, fluttering ribbons and electric lights, the white-haired, red-clad figure walked through a lane flanked by thousands of people, who cheered until the gothic arches trembled with the great volume of sound. Up in the pews, the Rev. Father Lane was directing a chorus of more than 5,000 boys and girls, but even this great volume of welcoming song and the deep tones of the big organ were all but lost, while men and women, great groups of sisters of charity, hundreds and hundreds of white-surfaced priests, monks in white cowls or brown, women and girls in gay gowns and plumes, small boys and girls, everybody, told the cardinal that they were glad to see him home.

The turnout was expected, and so the blessed sacrament had been removed from the tabernacle of the high altar for the moment. And so the great crowd, estimated as high as 10,000 persons (there were 2,000 children based on the census of the last census in the last Catholic school), stood up on the pews and shouted their welcome. If you stood very close to a small boy or small girl chorister you would know that the 6,000 little ones were singing a chorus which rang: "Welcome, welcome, welcome."

"Greet ye, the honored and dear; All that we love and revere. All that we love and revere." But amid the great volume of cheers from the thousands standing on the seats, one had to be close to the small singers to know what they were saying. And through it all walked the great clad little figure with the acolytes, holding the gold baldachin or canopy above his white head, and he walked slowly, looking straight ahead, his lips trembling a bit as the roars of cheers beat down upon him. But most significant of all was the thousands standing on the pews and cheering and waving the Stars and Stripes and tiny papal flags of white and yellow, cheering in a Catholic church.

Follows Crowded Day.
The biggest moment in the cathedral followed a crowded day for the cardinal, which began early in the morning aboard ship, when the cardinal met the earliest of the reporters, thirty strong, coming from quarantine to the Hoboken pier. The cardinal was the first of the first-cabin voyagers to arrive this morning. When the Berlin docked, about 11 o'clock, at Hoboken, Bishop Cusack, Monsignor Mooney, Justice Victor Dowling, Major John F. O'Rourke, thirteen papal knights and the chairmen of five committees boarded the ship to greet the cardinal, and to partake of the break-

BINSWANGER'S FACTORY IN FLAMES



How the fire looked at 9 o'clock last night.

LET OFFICERS WORK UNDER MERIT SYSTEM

President Taft Proposes Radical Extension of the Civil Service.

SAVING OF MANY MILLIONS

His Recommendations Are Based on Findings of Economy Commission.

Washington, January 17.—How the people of the United States may have saved for them millions of dollars annually in the operation of their governmental machinery was outlined by President Taft to-day in a message to Congress on "economy and efficiency in the government service."

"What the government does with nearly \$1,000,000,000 each year," said the President, "is of as much concern to the average citizen as is the manner of obtaining this amount of money for the public use."

Probably the most radical proposal advanced by the President in to-day's message was that all administrative officers of the government in the departments at Washington and in the field be put under the civil service, be removed from the influence of politics and that their terms of office be not limited as at present to four years. Such officers should not be appointed by the President with the necessity of Senate confirmation, he said, but upon merit. "The extension of the merit system to these officers and a needed readjustment of salaries," said he, "will have important effects in securing greater economy and efficiency. The view that these various offices are to be filled as a result of political consideration has for its consequence the necessity that the President and members of Congress devote to matter of patronage time which they should devote to questions of policy and administration."

No Detailed Explanation.
The President did not attempt to explain in detail the work of the economy and efficiency commission created by act of Congress a year and a half ago. He sketched the outlines of improvements that he said could be made in government service; declared that they would effect a saving of many millions of dollars, and asked that Congress continue the commission by granting an appropriation of \$200,000, with \$50,000 for printing its reports. From time to time, he added, reports of the commission proposing particular reforms would be sent to Congress.

"I ask," said the President, "the continuance of this commission on economy and efficiency because of the excellent beginning which has been made towards the reorganization of the machinery of this government on business principles. I ask it because its work is entirely non-partisan in character."

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"I Am a Candidate," Says Henry C. Stuart

Southwest Farmer Makes Official Announcement That He Is in the Race for Governorship.

After being hailed last night by the members of the Farmers' Institute as the next Governor of Virginia, Henry C. Stuart gave out the following official statement in answer to a question from a reporter for The Times-Dispatch as to his candidacy for the governorship:

"Yes, I am a candidate for Governor in 1912, and while it seems now unnecessary to announce a fact so well known, yet I am glad to avail myself of your kindness to present my candidacy to the people of Virginia through the columns of The Times-Dispatch."

Asked regarding the probable Democratic opponent to the re-election of Congressman Sloop from the Ninth District, Mr. Stuart said:

"Present indications seem to point to the nomination of Robert P. Bruce, a widely known lawyer of Wise county. It seems that the Democrats will be able to combine on him, and he appears the logical candidate. He once ran against former Congressman Sloop for Congress."

Mr. Stuart stated that he had not heard of any other candidate for the governorship as yet, either officially or unofficially.

BINSWANGER'S PLANT BURNT TO THE GROUND

More Than 150 Firemen Vainly Fight the Flames.

FIRE PLUGS WERE FROZEN

Water Secured by Cutting Holes in Ice on Canal—Loss Will Reach \$170,000, Covered by Insurance—Department Fights Gaily Under Fearful Conditions.

Originating from a cause which neither firemen nor officers of the firm could determine, fire, starting shortly before 5 o'clock last night, swept the building of Binswanger & Company, Incorporated, manufacturers of sash, doors, blinds, glass and mirrors, 825 East Byrd Street, and utterly destroyed it from roof to foundation.

Smoke was seen to arise from the basement by Griffin Sutton, a shipping clerk, who was at work in the office. He telephoned to fire headquarters, and the men who arrived with the regular alarm.

The second and third calls were turned in in rapid succession, and then came that always dreaded signal, the three whistles, calling out ten engine companies in all, and leaving but three companies to guard the rest of the city.

The firemen were blinded in their first efforts by the dense and suffocating clouds of smoke which poured out upon them from the basement windows and through the gratings. Chief James Joyce and Rafter were early on hand. They were unable to trace the source of the flames, and attempted in vain to drown it out by hurling floods of water into the basement of the big building. Smoke continued to billow up. Little by little draughts of wind wafted the spitting flames through the roof. Presently little whiffs of smoke came from the second story windows. Inside the flames crept up and up, until a black pall of smoke issued from the highest windows and through the roof. Frantically the firemen fought. They could see that the light was lost, but they fought on with the courage of despair.

Water Plugs Frozen.
The department was much handicapped by finding that most of the water plugs in the neighborhood were frozen. Carter C. Jones, member of the City Council from Washington Ward, one of the first to arrive on the scene, let himself down from the bridge crossing the tracks of the Chesapeake and Ohio, and chopped a hole fourteen inches deep through the ice. But the suction was not sufficient, and the hole had to be abandoned. Efforts proved more successful on the east side of the bridge, and a large space was opened through the ice. Here were stationed engines Nos. 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

Smash Glass With Axes.
Ten streams of water were played on the building. The fire had not yet become more dense and blinding. The firemen experienced difficulty in fighting from the canal side, owing to the little foothold afforded them. A stream of water was shot up the side of the building in vain attempt to force it through the windows. They were made of glass interwoven with wire, and the terrific impact of the water had no effect on them. Finally men from Engine Company No. 10, a ladder on the bank of the canal and two men crawled up with axes. Smoke and flame poured out on them. But before they were exhausted they managed to smash in two windows, and then the first stream was thrown in. It seemed, however, little to serve as fuel to the flames. Little flickers of light began to appear at the upper windows. A fireman looking at the fire said: "It all over now."

Tongues of flames burst through all the upper stories on the canal side and then burst out on the Fifth Street side and in the rear. Two water towers were put up, and floods were hurled down into the seething pile through the roof. Nothing availed. It was seen that the building was doomed and the firemen directed their attention to saving other buildings. The Southern Binswanger Works, at Fifth and Canal Streets, were greatly endangered, and firemen were stationed on the roof to protect it from damage. A light wind blow in from the South, and the sparks were wafted in every direction. The whole sky was aflame with reflected light, and people could observe the fire from nearly every point in the city. From 1 o'clock until past midnight the crowds poured down to the scene, and it was estimated that 10,000 people viewed the blaze from the immediate neighborhood. Other crowds were gathered in dense masses around Castle Thunder on South Third Street and on the elevations on Fourth and Fifth Streets. They had command of the whole scene.

Thirty-Five Police on Duty.
As the fire assumed more serious proportions, fire lines were spread and, in direct charge of Major Warner, thirty-five police officers stood guard. They had hard work in keeping back the crowds, but the people became submissive when they saw the danger and held themselves in abeyance.

Water froze as it fell, and those who were fighting on dangerous ground

CUBANS DISCUSS COURSE TO PURSUE

Leaders of All Political Parties and Veterans Meet in Conference.

OPINION IS OPTIMISTIC

Believed Note From Washington Deals Death Blow to Agitation.

Havana, January 17.—Throughout the day there was a remarkable absence of developments growing out of the presentation to President Gomez of Secretary Knox's note, intimating possible intervention in Cuba by the United States government. All interest centered in the conference held at the palace to-night, at which the leaders of all the political parties and veterans discussed with the President the proper course to pursue and the character of the reply which shall be made to the American note.

The impression is very general that the action of the Washington administration deals a deathblow to the veteran agitation, thereby removing the excuse for intervention and undoubtedly strengthening the Cuban administration in controlling the situation.

Loyalty Urged.
Editorial comments of the Havana newspapers are meagre, and are characterized generally by patriotic adulation to all Cubans, regardless of their political affiliations, to forget past and present differences and unite loyally in obeying the laws and preserving order, without giving the least excuse for foreign intervention, as the only policy whereby the independence of the republic can be maintained.

The editorials are without any sentiment of bitterness against the United States, with the exception of that printed in La Prensa, which demands that all of the American minister, Arthur M. Bumpers, on the grounds of discourtesy in presenting the note directly to the President, instead of to the Secretary of State.

This course had been taken because the minister was unable to find the secretary, who had left his office on an early hour, and because the minister was anxious not to delay the presentation of the note, which explanation was ceremoniously tendered to Secretary Sangnily this morning by the secretary of the American legation, Hugh S. Gibson.

Defends Veterans.
General Emilio Nunez, president of the Veterans' Association, in an interview to-day, reaffirmed his opinion that the United States was not justified in threatening intervention, because the Veterans' Association was a purely patriotic organization, similar to the Grand Army of the Republic. It had broken no law, nor had it defied the authority of the government. It was only for the purpose of promoting the welfare of the republic by constitutional means. He declared, however, that the veterans were determined to persist in the campaign, the object of which was the purification of the civil service and of all publications inimical to "would-be" reason of former hostility to the cause of Cuban independence.

General doubt is felt regarding the ability of Nunez to carry out his program, on account of the defection of many of his followers. A significant symptom of the possible disintegration of the veterans' organization is the disbandment of the veteran club at Batabano, where recently an armed conflict between veterans and anti-veterans was narrowly averted.

General Nunez held a conference this afternoon with the Secretary of the Interior, Senor Machado, when it was decided that the veterans should withdraw their obnoxious address to the President, demanding annulment of the decree forbidding army officers from attending veterans' meetings and substituting for this demand a respectful petition, setting forth the right of officers to attend meetings of what Nunez declared to be only a patriotic society.

The American minister held two conferences to-day with Secretary Sangnily, but they merely had to do with

Complete List of Dead and Injured in Gayton Mine Disaster.

The dead:
Jesse Petrucci, Italian, buried in mine.
Giusseppe Piccone, Italian, buried in mine.
Angelo Geronimo, died yesterday afternoon at Virginia Hospital.

The injured:
Dominic Muralivino, severely burned, probably fatally.
Rush Hoshmer, regular employee of mine, American compound fracture, hurled over two-thirds of body; will probably die at Virginia Hospital.
Antonio Merino, severely injured, but will probably recover.
William Donnelly, a white man, burned, but will recover.
Charles Carroll, a negro, burned slightly.
Scott Mitchell, slightly burned.
Charles Jarrell, slightly injured by mine kick.
R. J. Coleman, a negro, slightly burned.

Another victim was added to the list of those fatally hurt in the Gayton Coal Mines disaster Tuesday afternoon, when Angelo Geronimo died at the Virginia Hospital as a result of his injuries. Two other victims of the disaster are not expected to live. They are Dominic Muralivino, assistant to the contractor engaged in cutting a tunnel in the mine, and Rush Hoshmer, one of the regular employees of the Old Dominion Development Company, which concern controls the mining property. They are at the Virginia Hospital. The rest will probably recover.

How the accident occurred may always remain a mystery. The men, engaged in cutting a tunnel 175 feet long, were regarded as experts. They were all Italians, and came to Richmond from Rhode Island, in charge of Contractor L. J. Geronimo, one of the regular employees of the Old Dominion Development Company, which concern controls the mining property. They are at the Virginia Hospital. The rest will probably recover.

Inquest To-Day.
Dr. J. Fulmer Bright, county coroner, will hold an inquest at the mines to-day at 11 o'clock. Testimony will be heard, and a thorough investigation of the condition of the mine made. Dr. Thomas A. Gunn, the company's principal physician, remained at the mines all last night, ministering to the injured, and he pronounced all as being on the road to recovery. Assistant Superintendent David Sumner was injured so slightly that he was at work yesterday.

No suspicion of foul play is entertained by any of those at all connected with the mines. It appears to have been from the evidence of those who were on hand, one of those unavoidable accidents which come as a result of orders disobeyed.

The work of rescue was led by Vice-

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